THE FRENCH ANARCHY

Herald Special Reports from Paris and Versailles.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMUNE.

Split in the Insurgent Committee-Several Members Arrested.

A Bonapartist Committeeman Condemned to Death.

CIRCULAR FROM M. THIERS.

The Government Prepared to Crush Insurrection.

A Large Army Concentrating at Versailles.

AN ADVANCE ON PARIS EXPECTED.

A Restoration of the Empire Regarded Inevitable.

Bismarck Communicating With the Insurgents.

INTERRUPTION OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

German Forces Concentrating Near Paris.

THE ROUGE REPUBLIC. .

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Proclaiming the Result of the Election.

LONDON, March 29, 1871. I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD special correspondent in Paris, dated last night. Your correspondent says :-

PROCLAIMING THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS. The result of the elections was proclaimed this afternoon in front of the Hotel de Ville, and was celebrated with artillery salutes. One hundred thousand National Guards were present, and the crowd was enormous. The Central Committee have resigned their powers into the hands of the newly

Paris Quiet-Split in the Insurgent Committee-The Commune Proclaimed-First Sitting of the Communal Connel!-A Bonapartist-Military Matters-Officials Dismissed-More Money Obtained.

The following intelligence, dated at Paris and Versailles on vesterday and to-day, is forwarded for publication in the New York HERALD:-

Parts is quiet to-day. The red flag is displayed

A SPLIT IN THE COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee has split and some of its members have been arrested by their colleagues. Diplomatic intercourse at Versatiles is represented to be extremely difficult.

THE COMMUNE PROCLAIMED. The Commune was proclaimed in the Place de la Hotel de Ville at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by members of the Communal Conneil from a platform covered with red cloth, but ches to the place were filled by an enormous crowd of the Nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, at the same time zealously cheering the republic. Sixty guns had been collected in the Place and salvoes of artillery

FIRST SITTING OF THE COMMUNAL COUNCIL. At the inaugural sitting of the Communal Council on yesterday a resolution was adopted declaring that the National Guard have deserved well of the

The Debats says the Council separated at midnight without having come to any agreement upon the held to-day, the 5th Germinal. A BUNAPARTIST ON THE COMMITTEE.

Correspondence from Versailles says that M. Ganier, a member of the Central Committee, has been condemned to death as a contumacious Bona-OMILITARY MATTERS. The committee has ordered that the Nationals be paid two and a half francs daily, in addition to

their rations. General Daval, who organizes the infantry, and General Bergeret, the cavalry, are authorized to make requisitions for all needed ar CLUSERET IN OFFICE. General Cluseret is said to have been appointed

to the general administration of military affairs, vice Du Besson, suspended; but the report is considered doubtful. M. Flourens' resignation of his military functions has been accepted. THE DEPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY URGED.

The Cri du Peuple opposes the election of a commander-in-chief of the National Guard as dangerous and useless, and urges the deposition of the

OFFICIALS DISMISSED. The Insurgent Committee still retain all important positions, M. Schoeleher has resigned. The Com-mittee has dismissed twenty-five officials in the

Department of Finance for disobedience. MORE MONEY. The Bank of France has again advanced 500,000 francs to the insurgents.

GENERAL ITEMS. La Verite says the committee are hindering the seed corn sent from America from reaching the farmers. A letter from General Cremer, repudlating the

committee, is published. The Postal Director refuses to give up his functions to the appointee of the committeee.

THE VERSAILLES GOVERN-MENT.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Stormy Session of the Assembly -- A Camp Forming-Religious Services.

LONDON, March 29, 1871. The New York Herald special correspondent at Versailles sends me the following despatch, dated

last night. He says:-THE ASSEMBLY. To-day the session of the French National As-

sembly was exceedingly turbulent. The debate was marked by much violence of language.

the West this afternoon and a large camp is form-

RELIGIOUS SERVICES. At St. Germain there has been a religious ceremony at the Cathedral for the souls of those who fell during the war.

Circular--Troops Arriving--An Advance to be Made on Paris-Chanzy on Parele LONDON, March 29, 1871. I am enabled to report for the information of the New York Herald that a despatch from Versailles, dated to-day, states that an amicable arrangement

between the Paris and Versailles governments is re-

Compromise Still Possible-A Government

rarded as still possible. THE GOVERNMENT READY TO CRUSH REBELLION. The government has issued a circular to Prefects announcing that "order has been established in Lyons and Toulouse, and that the attempt at insurrection in the large towns had falled, save in Marseilles, Narbonne and Saint Etienne." "France." says the circular, "is rallying to the support of the government. The continued occupation of French erritory by the Prussians is due to the insurgents The government has temporized with the insurrection to avoid the shedding of blood, but is ready to-day to meet and crush it."

TROOPS ARRIVING. Versailles is rapidly becoming a military camp. Gardes are arriving continually from the departments. The movements of the government relative

WHEN AN ADVANCE WILL BE MADE. The government is steadily organizing a trustforce for a march upon Paris, which will possibly be made in about eight days.

CHANZY ON PAROLE. General Chanzy, it appears, promised the Insur-rectionary Committee that he would not fight except against foreigners.

The Times special from Versailles says that forty thousand Prussians are expected there to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Resignation of Clemenceau-Leffo's Removal

Demanded-A Convert-The Assembly

LONDON, March 29, 1871. I am enabled to report to the HERALD the follow-

RESIGNATION OF CLEMENCE AU. A despatch from Versailles, dated to-day, states that M. Clemenceau, radical member from Paris, has resigned his seat in the French National As-

LEFLO'S REMOVAL DEMANDED. The Deputies of the right in the Assembly demand the removal of General Leflo, but M. Thiers posttively refuses his consent.

M. Ruchetulon, a member of the left in the Asembly, has declared himself a turncoat because the Official Journal has defended assassination. OPPOSED TO COMMUNICATION WITH INSURGENTS.

At the sitting of the National Assembly to-day M. Freshueau made a demand for the interruption of communication with Paris. The Français, Débats, Stècle and Vértié blame the inaction and reaction of the Assembly.

PREPARING TO REMOVE. It is said that preparations are being made for the removal of the Assembly to Fontainbleau.

THE FRENCH PROVINCES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Marselles Declared in a State of Flege-Proceedings of the Insurgent Committee

LONDON, March 29, 1871. I am enabled to report to the HERALD that a despatch from Aix says the Minister of War has declared Marseilles in a state of siege.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARSEILLES INSURGENTS. The Republican Committee at Marsellies has issued a proclamation recognizing the Paris govern-Marseilles is tranquil and strikes have ceased. The Nationals of the city have elected M.

GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

German Opinion-Bismarck and the Insurgents --- No Encouragement --- Peace Negotiations Interrupted .-- The Garibaldis Want

Advices from Berlin and Versailles enable me to report as follows to the NEW YORK HERALD:-

A despatch from Berlin, dated to-day, states that the opinion here is strong that the restoration of the empire by the aid of the imperial army is inevitable. BISMARCK AND THE INSURGENTS..

There has been a correspondence between Bismarck and the Central Committee at Paris. The latter represented that the Thiers government was unsupported in any proper way by the country, and that the election of a new Assembly became neces sary. The committee offered, meanwhile, to pay in a few days an instalment of the indemnity due to Germany. Bismarck's reply was favorable.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT. The German official newspapers explicitly deny that any encouragement has been given to the insurgent Parisians by the German government or Ger-PRACE NEGOTIATIONS INTERRUPTED.

A Brussels telegram states that no sitting of the Peace Conference was held to-day, and the time for the second meeting is undetermined. It is rumored that the events in Paris cause the delay in the nego-

PRUSSIANS CONCENTRATING The Prussians are concentrating at L'Isle Adam, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder

in the city is at an end. WON'T HELP. Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaidi have declined to fight, except against a foreign enemy.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Town of Truckee in Flames-Great Loss of Life-The Fair-Crittenden Murder Trini. SAN FRANCISCO, March 29, 1871.

The town of Truckee, Cal., on the line of the Pacific Railroad, is in flames and will probably be destroyed. A number of women and children have een kiiled by the burning buildings falling upon

Colonel B. Crittenden, who figured in the police

reports published in the New York papers of the 17th, was never a member of Congress, but was at one time a member of the California Legislature from Eidorado county.

The trial of Mrs. Fair for murder is proceeding. It has been proved that she stated some time before the murder that if Crittenden ever brought his wife back to live with him one of them should die, and that she shot him while he was sitting with his family, who had joined him a few minutes previously.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

bill to pay members of the Legislature \$750 for the ston passed the Massacquaetts. House of Representatives Fruit trees in Southern illinois are in full bloom, with prospects of a good crop. Strawberries are now in the Chi-

cago market.

The Euffalo Roard of Trade yesterday appointed twelve delegates to attend the Commercial Convention in New York to consider the future management of the canala.

A judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of Ohio resterday, against the Baltimore and Ohio Raitroad, for \$12,576, in favor of Gibson, Early & Co, for damage arising in 1955 for delay in the shipment of sugar. A CAMP FORMING.

A large body of cavairy and infantry arrived from their three children escape.

A large body of cavairy and infantry arrived from their three children escape.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Failure of Legislative Interference-A Break in the Dead-Lock-Prespects.
Wilkesbarre, March 28, 1871.

THE COAL TROUBLES IN THE LEGISLATURE. It is but mildly expressing the public sentiments here to say that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Governor ssage and Attorney General's opinion upon the troubles, has disgusted almost everybody. The milk and water report pre-sented on Friday last has been received by all parties with unmittgated evidences of dissatisfaction. The miners now realize that it was a mistake to suppose that relief would be afforded them from that quarter. The operators see that they are still left to the tender mercies of the carrying corporations without hope of redemption and consumers generally understand that there is no disposition on the part of the Legislature to act for the people in this most important juncture. Hence nobody is satisfied with the dose of Legislative soothing syrup called a pre liminary report, if we except the carrying companies, who have been left untouched in their exorbitant rise of coal freights. It is not out of place to say that the prevailing opinion here is that "solid arguments" have been made in Harrishurg to induce the committee to transcend the duty it was appointed to perform, and thus play into the hands of the corporations against the miners. It was not so generally understood that the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire if the carrying companies had violated their charters by exorbitantly and extertionately increasing the rates of freight upon coal, and thus conspired to create a famine and panic in that particular branch of trade. The circumstances of the case were perfectly understood, and there was no mistake in regard to the wishes of the people in the matter. They wanted to know to what extent their rights had been bartered away to the great monopolists in coal, and expected that justice and protection would be accorded them. Instead of confining themselves strictly to the matters confided to them the committee opened all the questions of the trade, and in effect, arraigned the miners before the public as instigators of the present trouble in place of the

mittee opened all the questions of the trade, and in effect, arraigned the miners before the public as instigators of the present trouble in place of the carrying companies, whose conduct they were especially instructed to investigate. Testimony wholly irrelevant to the Issue was admitted, and after a deliberation of about a week the mountain labors and we have a mouse of the most diminuitive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the difficulty at all. What was wanted was action, sharp and decisive, which would restrain the giganute corporations and give the miners a chance to live. This has not been done, and the whole question of the coal trouble is left in the same unsatisfactory state that it was before the Senate turned attention to it. The most urhappy men under this condition of affairs are the individual operators who are left out in the cold by the virtual questration of the Judiciary Committee that they must arbitrate with the miners on the one hand and the carrying companies on the other. They are thus placed between the upper and the nether mil stone, and have every reason to grumble even more than they do: the carrying companies are intrenched, and the individual operators are told to arbitrate. Under this unsatisfactory result of legislative inter cence the combination of the coal conspirators is already beginning to crumble to pieces, and there is to-day an indication of the coal conspirators is already beginning to crumble to pieces, and there is to-day an indication of the problem through the Legislature, some of the independent operators have made an arrangement with their men, playing them the old prices, and begun to ship coal to the seaboard at the ruling railroad freights. They believe that even at the present rates it will be cheaper for them to work their mines than keep them longer idle. Mr. J. H. Swoyer, one of the largest operators in the valley, and who is a representative man in the interest of the Lehigh Valle

week, paying the exorbitant tolls for a few days, under the assurance that things will soon be better all round. Thus the dead-lock falls to pieces from its own weight, or causes not at first anticipated.

THE PROSPECTS

are flattering for a good spring business after all. There is much depression among business men, but that will soon wear off as coal goes more freely to market. With the great coal and carrying companies the status will remain unchanged for some time to come. There is no appearance of giving way on either side, especially as the company has declared that they will not resume operations unless the men go to work at a requestion of forty-six cents per diamond car. This obstinacy on their part is severely condemned by the people generally, and has made hosts of friends for the miners.

I learn that another effort will be made this week to have the coal troubles properly considered by the Legislature. A resolution to that effect will be presented in the Senate to-day or to-morrow.

At a meeting of the miners employed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, held on Friday last, it was resolved not to yield to the proposed reduction of forty-six cents per car.

Arguments Before the Legislative Investigat-HARRISBURG, PA., March 99, 1871.

The coal investigation before the Senate Committee was resumed this afternoon. The argument was opened by Mr. Brockway, of Columbia county, for opened by Mr. Brockway, of Columbia county, for the miners. He was followed by R. A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, for the ratical companies. Frank Gowan, president of the Reading failroad Company for the same side, followed then at great length. He stated that the only permanent settlement that could be effected was by representatives for the contending parties to meet and talk rationally. His party were ready at any time, and if the miners were to resume work to-morrow on a basis agreed upon by such meeting the tolls would immediately be put down agrain.

The invastigation will be closed to-morrow with an argument by L. W. Hail for the miners.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Democrats Sangulae of Success by Fifteen Hundred Majority. NEW HAVEN, March 29, 1871.

Generals Bruce, of New York; Hall, of Maine, and Swift, of Boston, are addressing a not very crowded audience at Music Hall to-night in favor of the republican ticket. The canvass of State by both parties is completed. On the strength of the result bets of twenty to five are offered on English and no takers. The democrats now claim a majority of 1,500 to 2,000. Allowing that the colored vote goes mainly with the republicans, it will not make a serious difference, as there have been only 800 negroes (made) voters in

In the New Haven district, which contains nearly one-fourth of all the colored population, only 268 were admitted to the franchise. The reading clause excluded many and many took no interest in the matter. Upon overhauling the canvass the demo-Barnum and Kendricks, with a fair show for Goodrich in the Hartford district. I do not find the republican politicians very

strong in the back bone upon this calculation. While they concede the almost certain success of Governor English, there is great activity all round.

BATHING EXTRAORDINARY.

A coachman from Mr. Phalan's place, William Welsh, and a gentleman whose name did not transpire, all of Throgg's Neck, Westchester county, while riding in an open wagon, near the West Farms bridge, on Saturday night, missed the road and were in a moment dashed down a steep em-bankment into the river. A crowd quickly gathered at the spot attracted by the cries of the men, who were with difficulty roctued, though not until they had remained in the water some minutes. The horse was killed in the descent and the wagon totally demolished.

WASHINGTON.

Last Speech in the Senate Over the St. Domingo Fizzle.

Carl Schurz on Executive Usurpations.

Secretary Robeson's Ignerance of International Law. Disastrous Effects of the President's Policy

on the Republican Party. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1871. The St. Domingo Discussion in the Senate-The Fresident's Friends Offer But a Feeble Defence—Conclusion of Carl Schurz's Great Speech—Grave Error of the Administration

The contest in the Senate over Sumner's St. Domingo resolutions, which ended to-day, when the resolutions were laid upon the table, has resulted most disastrously for the administration and its friends. This is the general opinion here to-night. Sumner did not, of course, expect to have his resolutions passed when he introduced them. His main object was to create an occasion the delivery of his own speech and inaugurate a discussion which would the friends of the President upon the defensive. He has succeeded admirably. It was manifest from the first to every spectator that the resist the attack. The men who undertook to arraign the President for his St. Domingo policy thoroughly prepared and posted that all attempts at reply only served to expose the weakness of the President's position and to reveal the strength of their own. Sumner and Schurz have no doubt been studying this question for weeks, perhaps months, past. There was not a legal or official authority, not a precedent bearing on the subject, not a parallel chapter of history, with which they did not exhibit a familiarity that at once amazed and confounded their opponents. One after another the Senatorial friends of the President endeavored to controvert their arguments and to dispute both their statements and the authorities quoted, but every such attempt ended in failure and in placing the Senators and their distin-guished elient in positions from which they could not extricate themselves. The worst feature of the President's case was that all the eviience against him was drawn from the official documents furnished by his subordinates. Had the charges brought forward by Sumuer and Schurz ir mere assertion they would have fallen comparatively harmless at his feet. The documentary evidence was of a character which made a defence impossible.

The Senators who assumed to champion the President's cause did not seem prepared. Their replies were weak, lame and impo-tent. Manifestly they had no idea of either he character or the amount of ammunition that Sumner and Schurz, by dint of industry and perseverance, had gathered together. In the first place, it was supposed that Sumner's speech of Monday would be nothing more than a tirade of personal abuse upon the President. This would have een easily answered, but when he read document after document from the State and Navy Departments in support of his resolutions there was no reply. Schurz, with his keen, incisive, close reasoning, philosophical intellect, following Sumner, drove the nail home and clinched it on the other side. It was no wonder that the President's friends were anxious to lay Summer's resolutions on the table. They would gladly have done it when Sumner closed his speech on Monday. Every day the debate continued was a day of disaster to the administration and to the republican party. There was danger, had the debate continued, that men like Trumbull and Wilson and Logan would have followed up Sumner and Schurz. The trouble was, the leading men who support the President in the Senate had no stomach for the fight, Morton did what he could, but his heaith nor the strength to prepare a reply. He bore the brunt of the fight upon that side, while Contling, Carpenter, Edmunds and other friends of the President looked on with a mingled feeling of fear and surprise. Probably these gentlemen, who pride themselves upon their profession as lawyers, had no disposition to make precedents which years face. It may be that they were admonished by the fate of Howe, Stewart and Frelinghuysen, who went nto the fight and came out wounded.

The speech of Schurz to-day was, however, supe rior to his effort of yesterday. He was subjected to ess interruption. The experience of yesterday was a bitter one for Senators who feit a desire to cross examine Schurz, and it was not repeated. The galleries were again crowded, but not so densely as on Monday, when Sumner spoke. Upon the floor of the Senate there was a large number of members of the House and many distinguished gentlemen. Among them were Paron Geroit, who remained an attentive listener to the close; General Sherman and ex-Senator Thomas Ewing, of Ohio After retracing the line of his argument a little, so as as to connect what he said yesterday with what he was about to say to-day, Mr. Schurz, to the intense gratification of his audience, took up and reviewed Robeson on international law. The jolly Robeson proved a healthy subject for classec tion. Schurz showed that, whatever the Secretary of the Navy might be as a sailor, he was not a reliable authority upon international law or even upon the history of his own country. First all, Schurz took the gallant Secretary up upon his facts, and actually proved from his own orders issued from the Navy Department, as well as from the official reports of his admirals and commanders, that he was mistaken in asserting that "neither the United States nor its Executive has chosen to take part in the internal conflicts of the Dominican republic." The Secretary's allusion to the action of President Monroe in West Florida, was equally unfortunate as regards the facts. Schurz, after reading this, turned to one of the numerous book upon his desk and soon convinced his hearers that Robeson had got his ideas mixed and that President Monroe did not march the army

into the territory until after it had been acquired by Senator Frelinghuysen, at this point, came to the rescue of his friend, the Secretary. Probably he felt an interest in him as a Jerseyman Frelinghuysen asserted that Robeson was right, whereupon Schurz turned the laugh on him by saying that the Senator from New Jersey took the ground that President Madison marched the army into the territory of West Florida ten years before the treaty was negotiated with Spain for its acquisition by the United States. After upsetting the two main points in Robeson's letter Schurz called attention to the fact that the letter was addressed to an admiral, and he added the Secretary had probably addressed the letter to a sailor, in order that the story might be told to the marines. This provoked a broad laugh at poor Robeson's expense. Referring to the Secretary's exposition of constitutional laws the Senator said that if he went on in this way the Secretary of the Navy would have the reputation of being a great

warning to the Senate to beware of Executive enreachments is regarded as able and brilliant. When Schurz closed there was an outburst of applause in the g Heries, which was quickly checked

Morton made a short reply to Schurz on the matter of the acquisition of Texas, after which Senator Harian, of Iowa, obtained the floor and proceeded to reply to Sumner. Harlan's speech did not touch the point at issue-namely, the unauthorized exercise of the war power by the President. What he exhertation to the republicans to stand firm. He quoted from the leading editorial in the HERALD of Tuesday to show that Sumner's speech was regarded as an arraignment of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors, for which he deserved impeachment. When he closed his speech he moved to lay Sumner's resolutions on the table, which was carried. The only republicans voting in the negative were Sumner, Schurz, Patterson and Robertson. This ends the St. Domingo debate, at least for the present.

Influence of the Independent Press in Wash-

ington.

The leading editorial in the HEBALD of yesterday on Mr. Sumner's speech on St. Domingo has created a great deal of excitement in this city. The fact that the HERALD has supported General Grant's administration from the first gave great weight to its opinions concerning the disruption of the republican party and the prespects of the democracy. The article is regarded as a note of warning from the leading independent journal of the country. It was freely discussed at the Capitol to-day by prominent Senators and Representatives of both parties. It was generally regarded as a new evidence of the fact that the popularity of the

present administration is steadily declining Dissatisfaction With Speaker Blaine. Congress here in consequence of Speaker Blaine not having appointed the standing committees of the House. The seventy-fourth rule declares that the thirty-four standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress. The fact that the Forty-second Congress has been more than three weeks in session and the committees have not yet been appointed is referred to by members in private conversation, though they are rejuctant to call for compliance with the rule est the speaker might possibly remember to forget compliance with the mandatory rule of the House is considered a dereliction of duty on the part of the Speaker, for which no reason has been assigned.

Negotiations for the New Loan. An erroneous report has been circulated in finan-cial circles to the effect that, in consequence of the expiration of the twenty days to which Secretary Boutwell limited the negotiation of the first two hundred millions of five per cents of the new loan—havng divided that amount equally between the agents of the United States and those of Europeno more of such bonds will be negotiated separately, but that hereafter the three classes of bonds-name ly, fives, four and a haif and fours-will have to be taken together. The fact is, that the twenty days having expired, either side may now receive subscriptions to the first two hundred millions of five per cents to any extent equal to what remains untaken of that sum, whether it amounts to more than one hundred millions in either country or not, When the entire two hundred millions above referred to shall have been subscribed there and here the three classes of bonds will be placed in the market together.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, of New York, to-day sub-scribed for \$1,000,000 of the new loan. Total to-

Republican Nominee for Delegate in Congre The Republican Convention of the District of Columbia organized to-day, with Frederick Douglass as president. His two sons were among the delegates, On an informal ballot General N. P. Chipman, now Secretary under the act providing for a government for the Disof Columbia, received forty-four votes as candidate for Delegate in Congress, Frederick Douglass twenty-seven, and thirty-seven were scattering. On the first formal voto Chipman received the majority over all the others, and was therefore declared candidate in opposition to Richard F. Merrick, democrat.

Payment of Unsuccessful Aspirants to Coneressional Honors.
The House of Representatives during last session allowed Mr. Rogers, of Tennessee, \$2,500 in view of his unsuccessful claim to be admitted to a seat as a Repsesentative at large from that State. The Committee of Elections have lately received papers from five Southern gentlemen, each claiming to have been elected representative at large from their respective States. The committee

during the present session enter into the merits of

A Repentant Defaulter. A letter was received at the Treasury Department to-day from a banger at Baden Baden enclosing a bill of exchange for \$5,000 (gold), with the statemen that it is from a former citizen of the United States, who desires to make anonymous restitution to the United States Treasury.

Smugglera Come to Grief. Special Agent Cartis, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., reports the seizure at Malone of a span of horses valued at \$425, and ten horses valued at \$1,620, for a violation of the smuggling laws. They were smuggled across the Canada line from Ouepec. om officers at New Orleans have seized on board the steamer Liberty, of the Baltimore, Havana and New Orleans line, 40,000 cigars and 103 rolls of cigarettes, for violation of the smuggling

laws. The evidence in both cases above stated is Nominations Sent to the Senate. The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—Logan H. Roots, to be United States Marshal for the Western district of Arkansas; J. N. Patterson, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Hampshire; W. C. Harbinson, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania; S. C. Bennett, to be Collector f Internal Revenue for the Fourth New Jersey dis-

Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, has been sick for several weeks past.

THE ST. DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Their Movements Yesterday-Views of Messrs. Wade, Howe and White-General Sigel on the Situation-Fred Douglass on Sumuer.

The St. Domingo Commissioners were the lions of the town yesterday, and were the recipients of numerous visits. About twelve o'clock they called upon the President, and had an hour's interview. Their trip was talked over, and all agreed that the expedition and been a most pleasant one to all con-

expedition and been a most pleasant one to all concerned.

The Commissioners have about completed their report, having but about two hours' work to do upon it when they arrived on Monday night.

In conversation Senator Wade is entitusiastic in his expressions as to the policy of annexation. Dr. Howe and President White, although not so demonstrative, appear equally favorable. Dr. Howe states that he does not think it best for Congress to act upon the matter now—better let the people read and understand the case thoroughly, and he has no doubt that the result will be a general expressly in in favor of securing the beautiful land which U ey have visited as a part of the United States.

While the Commission proper were much scanght after yesterday, those gentlemen who had sccompanied them in an ometal or journalistic capacity were also visited by hundreds of their first ds, who were profuse in their congratulations upo'a the safe return of the long expected ones. The newspaper men, as well as Secretary Borton, Frederick Douglass, General Sigel, Dr. Wheelwright (Dr. Howels secretary), are all in the enjor ment of most excellent health, and all have a goo'd word to say for st. Domingo. The common topic of conversation with their friends yesterday vas the speech of Senator Summer, and it was 'criticised without mercy. That his premises are braidy taken, that his statements were wild, every cr.e agreed; and there is no question that the repryr of the Commission will be most positive proof of the faliacy of many positions which Mr. Summer takes.

General Sigel hes prefixed a report, which he has entered to the common to the heat of the common to the common topy of the commission will be most positive proof of the faliacy of many positions which Mr. Summer takes.

Navy would have the reputation of being a great constitutional lawyer among sailors or a great resulter among constitutional lawyers. Here was another "palpable hit" at the joily Robeson, which the audience did not fail to appreciate and enjoy.

Schurz's peroration is spoken of as equal to anything of the kind ever uttered in the American Seulate. The whole speech was bold, manly, independent and eloquent. His defence of his own republications and eloquent. His defence of his own republications and that of his friend Sumner and his

unsuccessful. He styles the patriot a border rufflan, and says that als few adherents are mostly Hay-tiens. He says the Dominicans want peace and good

government.

Free Douglass,
Fred Douglass was enthusiastic in favor of annexation. Speaking of Senator Summer, he said "he is now the greatest enemy of the colored race. The arm of democratic hate raised to strike at the liberties of our people finds its inspiration in the utternances of Senator Summer. He has been the object of my greatest admiration, but he is now doing the work of our most implacable foe—the democratic party."

Mr. Douglass is satisfied with Dominica, and believes it would be a valuable acquisition to this country. Speaking of Hayti, he said it was no wonder its people were incensed against us. For over fifty years we refused to recognize them as belonging to the sisterhood of nations, and Henry A. Wise, in the House of Representatives, declared he should forever oppose the recognition of "these slaves" made men by freedom. Our conduct in the past towards Hayti has little in it to recommend us to their regards.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Banquet to the Members by Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister--Brilliagt Assemblage of Decorative Orders.
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1871.

The Joint High Commission were not in session to-day. The banquet given in their honor by the Russian Minister was a brilliant and sumptuous affair. The company consisted of Earl de Grey, Sir Stafford H. Northcote Sir Edward and Lady Thornton, ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon, and wife; Lord Tenterden, Sir John Macdonald, Baron Gerolt, General Schenck, General Horace Porter and Mrs. Porter, Mr. Bernard Montague and Baltazzi Effendi, Turkish Charge, and the nost and hostess, Mr. and Madame Catacazy. Earl de Grey was seated at the right of Madame Catacazy and Judge Williams at her left. At the right of Mr. Catacazy was seated Mrs. Williams, with Lady Thornton at his left. Earl de Grey wore the royal Order of the Garter, and the other members of the Commission carried their respective decorations. Mr. Catacazy wore the great cross of the

Madame Catacazy was attired in pure white decollete, with blue flowers, and the other ladies ap-peared in elegant tollets, which were specially adapted to their respective styles of beauty.

CUBA.

Intended Restoration of His Embargoed Estates to Senor Aldama.-The Way in Which It Is to Re Done.

Orders have been received from the home govern-ment at Madrid to take the embargo off all the proerty of Don Miguel Aldama, the President of the Cuban Junta in New York. Aldama, in spite of his acrifices for the Cuban cause, which were not so large as people generally suppose, is still a very rich man, especially if the device for the re-covery of his embargoed estates is successful, as it undoubtedly will be. His private residence in this capital is the finest house in Havana, being aiatial in its prorpotions, and while Aldema occupied, it in appointments also. He owns besides seven sugar plantations in different parts of the island, well stocked with negroes and coolies, and very complete in all the machinery necessary for a sugar estate. The orders from the home government not only take off the embargo from this valuable property, but they enjoin upon the authorities here to see to it that no part of the sugar crop be sold, as has been the custom of the government with embargoes, estates, even when the embargo was about to be removed. The pretext given to the council of embargo for this action is that Don Domingo aldama, the father of the Aldama, diet recently in Parls, and that his last will and testament must be admitted to probate before the regular tribunal. This will take two or three years. The case is a very apt illustratation of the Spanish proverb—Mentras va y viene et polo: et everpo descausa—("While the stick goes and comes the body rests);" but the truth about it is that Don Domingo Aldama made an arrangement with an American house, selling and conveying to them alto this property, with conditions profinable without doubt to all parties not exclusive of the Spanish government. The Americans are proving the validity of their purchase at Madrid, and everything goes on happily, it being necessary only to throw a little dust in the eyes of the Spanish volunteers in that source.

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